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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEL L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Metropolitan Lodge, Masons, Masonic Marshall Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall. Section 32, Endowment Rank, K. of P., 115 north Twentiers street. Manchetter Chart., Masons, Masonic

Hall. Rdane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall. Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall. Henderson Ledge, I. O. O. F., Toney'

Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall. Virginia Lodge, K. of H., Concordia Hall. Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall. Eureka Assembly, K. of L., Ebenhack's Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Lau-

be's Hail.

A. W. Glann Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.

Virginia Courcil, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.

Belvidere Council, R. A., Gatewood

Cynthus Grove, U. S. O. D., Cersley's Hall. Liberal Greve, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Ploze's Hall. Soldiers' Heme Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home. Howard's Greve Lodge, I. O. G. T., Good

Templars Hall. St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twentysixth and Grace streets. Stuart Horse Guard, Snyder building.

THE WORKINGMAN'S DEADLIEST FOE

# To our mind nothing is plainer than

that the Republican doctrine that a protective tariff should be maintained to keep up the rates of wages is perfectly Hingery. Protection does not keep up wages. On the contrary, it necessarily reduces them, in time, to a minimum. The first effect of a high protective tariff is very greatly to add to the prices of manufactured articles by confining the the protected country. But these high prices of the manufactured articles at once attract capital to manufacturing and the business is soon overdone. In the early period of a protective tariff, while manufacturing was confined to a few establishments, wages might have been better. But high prices for the manufactured articles will cause more capital to go into manufacturing as certainly as the earth goes around the sun, and this necessarily causes too much production of the manufactured articles, the market being confined to the home consumption. Prices then begin to come down, and wakes must necessarily follow. The operation of the law is as certain as of that of gravitation. So that the inevitable effect of a protective tariff is to reduce wages as soon as the protective tariff law has been in operation long enough to produce its natural and legitimate result.

We have before us two striking instances of the truth of what we say. The Northwestern Miller has been making a comparison of the cost of turning wheat into flour in America and in free trade England. It quotes from the English journal, Milling, an itemized statement of the cost of making flour, and it amounts to 10 shillings per ton of wheat, or I shilling 8 pence per sack of flour, and the English journal says that English millers are doing business at a fair margin at the rate of 2 shillings, 6 pence per sack. The Northwestern Miller quotes a Minneapolis miller as saying that 1 him. Here is the price of the manufactured article to a protected manufacturer only a little more than half what it is to a free trade manufacturer. Our superior invention and skill helps us, of course, to reduce the cost of manufacturing very greatly, but there is not much in these prices of the manufactured article to make the laborer look with favor upon protection as a method of raising his

We take another illustration from the Nation:

Mr. William Garrett, the well-known inventor, of Joliet, Ill., in a recent lec-ture stated that wire nails are so cheap that it is estimated that if a carpenter drops a nail, it is cheaper to let it lie than to take time to pick it up, and this might suggest the inquiry whether cheap nails make a cheap carpenter. Mr. Gar-rett's statement has led the Iron Age to do some figuring, with interesting re-sults. Assuming that it takes a carpen-ter ten seconds to pick up a nail which he has dropped, and that his time is worth 30 cents per hour, the recovery of the dropped nail would cost 0.083 cent. There are 200 sixpenny nails in a pound, and they are worth on an average 1.55 cents per pound, making the value of one nail 0.007 cent. In other words, it would not pay to pick up ten nails at the as-sumed loss of time and rate of pay of the carpenter. There could not be a more striking illustration of the results of our industrial conditions; the extreme cheap-ness of manufactured articles per unit and as measured in terms of labor pay-

When nails are as cheap as this, and the market is limited, the tendency of the wages of nall makers must be downward. The inventiveness of our people, stimulated by our free institutions, is going to give us a monopoly of cheap manufactur-

ments per hour or per day.

is to delay a result which is predoomed, robbing the great body of the people in the meantime for the benefit of the protected manufacturers, who reduce the wages of their laborers as inland competition brings prices down. But the most impudent claim that can possibly be made is that of the protected manufacturers that they advocate protection because it enables them to pay high wages. At no stage of protection do they pay a cent more in wages than they are compelled to pay; but, as soon as the competition is cast on them which protection inevitably brings, prices of their articles go down, and they make that up by reductions in

the wages paid laborers. Of all men living American laborers are most interested to have free and unrestricted trade. Our situation and our institutions enable us to manufacture cheaper than any other people. But it is uscless for us to manufacture if we have no market in which to self. Our protective tariff laws confine us to our home market, which we soon fill, and shut us out of foreign markets, because othe nations do not buy any more than they are compelled to buy from nations that do not buy from them. The American workingman should, therefore, be the deadliest foe of protective tariff and the strongest advocate of perfectly free trade. In this' way he can always secure a market for what he produces, and when the markets of the world are thrown open to him he can undersell all other nations in those markets.

The next most important thing for the American workman is sound money. He wants a dollar of fixed and unchanging value. When currency begins to be inflated everything rises, except wages for labor. They stand at or near where they were. And when monetary disorders occur the laboringman is the first one that suffers. Monetary disorders cause a suspension of manufacturing and other emplayments and these throw the laborer at once out of work. Look at the state of things in Newfoundland to-day. Unsound mances have brought on a general suspension of business, and thousands of workingmen are resorting to pillage to secure bread. The workingman should pray for free trade and a gold dollar as the standard of value and medium of exchange, and to be delivered from a protective tariff and a cheap dollar.

#### A NOTABLE DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, that the act of Congress granting away the money which the people of the United States pay into the public Treasury for the purposes of government as bounty to Louisiana sugar-growers is unconstitutional, is one of the most notable events that has transpired in the United States in a long while. It must be understood that this is not a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The District of Columbia has several courts that correspond to our Circuit Court, and Law and Equity Court, and Chancery Court and Hustings Court. It has, then, one court to which appeals lie from each of the first-named, and this latter is the court which has made the decision in question. Appeals lie from this Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases, but we are not advised as to whether the present is one of those or not.

Justice Shepperd, who delivered the opinion of the court declaring the act of Congress unconstitutional and void, is a citizen of Texas, and in every way a

The effect of this decision would doubtless have been greater if the judge renstitution-but the wisdom and justice of the decision itself cannot be gainsaid, and it is greatly to the credit of the South it should have been pronounced by a judge coming from that section and intimately identified with the views of the Constitution which the South has always held. Whatever influence the decision may lack on the northern mind on that account is surely offset by the further fact that it is a southern State Louisiana. that benefits almost exclusively from the sugar bounty. If he announced constitutional doctrines that are not entirely palatable to some northern minds, he at least did it in a case that causes them no loss of any kind, and that throws the loss, whatever it may be, upon his own people. His disinterestedness, therefore certainly cannot be assailed.

But, as we said at the outset, the decision itself is a most notable event. It is the first reminder the people of the United States have had in a long time that they live under a written Constitution which is the supreme law of the land, anything in any act of Congress, or act of a State Legislature or part of a State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. That Constitution contains all the foundation principles that are necessary to the healthy life of a people, and no people can long enjoy a healthy life who depart from any of its solemn precepts. It is a glorious day that has seen the Judicial Department of the nation say to the law-making power: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. You have marched up to the outside line of the Constitution, and I, the Judicial Department, stand here to defend that line

and to say to you that you shall not pass it." May this decision be the beginning of a revival of respect and regard for the Constitution which the past thirtyfive years has sadly diminished.

#### SOME REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BRIGHT.

We have always had an admiration. amounting almost to affection, for that rugged old English plilanthropist and patriot, John Bright. The work which he, together with Richard Cobden, did some fifty-six years ago in Great Britain for the principles of free trade has placed that country under a debt of gratitude to the two greater than England owes to any other two of her sons that have ever lived. And it is a debt due by mankind also. For the two thought out and exfoliated the foundation principles of this great doctrine that is just as necessary to the true prosperity of all the other people of the world as it has proved itself to that of England. The reminiscences of Miss Frances Power Cobbe, just published, give us some very charming glimpses of John Bright. Her diary for February, 1866, makes mention of the first occasion on which she met him. The memorandum runs thus:

"Sat between Bright and Mr. Buxton. ing sooner or later, whether the protective tariff laws remain in force or whether they do not. Their only effect Bright completely took the lead, the

other gentlemen present seeming to hang on his words, as I never heare saw Englishmen do on those of one another. Talking of Ireland, he said he would, if he ever had the power, torce all the English landlords to sell their estates there, the land to be cut up into small farms. His way of speaking was dogmatie, but full of genial fun and quiet little bits of wit. He spoke with great feeling of the wrongs and miseries of the poor, but seemed to enjoy in full the de-lusion that it only descended lusion that it only depended on rich people being ready to sacrifice them-selves to remove them all to-morrow." At another time, when Miss Cobbe sat

beside Bright at dinner, he told her a most affecting story of a poor crippled woman in a miserable cottage near Llandudno, where he usually spent his holidays. He had got, it seems, into the habit of visiting this poor creature, who could not stir from her bed, but lay there all day long alone, her husband being out at work as a laborer. Sometimes a neighbor would look in and give her food, but unless one did so she was entirely helpless. Her only comforter was her dog, a fine collie, who lay beside her on the ficor, ran in and out, licked her useless hands, and showed his affection in a hundred ways. Bright grew fond of the dog, and the dog always welcomed him with gambols and joy. One summer he came to the cottage, and the hapless cripple lay on her pallet still, but the dog did not come out to him as usual, and his first question to the woman was: "Where is your collie," The answer was that her husband had drowned the dog to save the expense of feeding him. We are told that Bright's voice broke when he came to the end of the story, and that he said very little more during the dinner.

That was when England was governed by those protective tariff laws which Bright and Cobden were fighting.

#### RACING IN MUD AND SNOW.

Will the advocates of the genuine and gentlemanly sport of horse-recirg and the sympathizers with the noble horse now tell us what they think of the performances going on daily at Alexander Island, on the "Old Dominion" race track?

When the track is not covered with snow it is either frozen or a sea of mud. The wretched horses are spurred through the storm and over the track, such as it is, in order to afford the book-makers who are the most pronounced type of gamblers, the opportunity to drive their infamous trade. And all this is done under authority of a law passed by our last Legisalture to help the horseraiser and the farmer!

The refugee gamblers and blacklegs of other States, where their poluting touch has been unendurable, have come to Virginia by invitation of our Legislature, and are now making a carnival of vice within her borders.

On one day last week, despite snow and ice, the New York Evening World, referring to the races at Alexander 1sland, stated:

The expected falling off in the number of books did not take place yesterday at the Virginia track, as ten pencillers paid \$100

Now, isn't that the whole of it. The 'pencillers," the "bookies," the "professional gamblers" are all one and the same. and it is for them and their patrons that the horses are run, and the farmer is "not in it"

Ten pencillers at \$100 each; \$1,000 paid for the privilege of betting at Alexander Island on one day. To whom was that \$1,000 paid? No doubt to the same gang who have received hundreds of thousands of dollars as the price of Virginia's shame We don't know who they are. We don't know how they came to be the legalized dering it had been from the North-that recipients of money which is obtained at the expense of decency and morality We hope some day the whole accursed

> While it is almost certain that some good men were imposed upon and persuaded to vote for the pool-selling bill as it passed the last Legislature, there is "something rotten in Denmark," and it smells to Heaven."

# EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York World: In his alliterative eloquence yesterday Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, sacrificed legic to euphony. What the country really does need is brains, brains, brains. And when it gets them it will make less difference about the other B's in the combination.

New York Times: Although, as we have already pointed out, the action of the Democrats in conference on Monday was by no means conclusive of a favorable vote on the Carlisle-Springer currency measure, it is not absolutely discouraging as to the prospect of some legislation. So far as the Democrats in either the House or the Senate are concerned, it ought to be plain that they have a very serious situation to dear with. If they do nothing in regard to the currency, or if they do nothing that is reasonably sufficient, they expose their party to the danger of complete effacement at a time when the needs of the country are great and urgent and when public opinion is being forced to recognize those needs.

Philadelphia Record: Notwithstanding the fact that the theory of hypriotic influence in crime has been indignantly repudiated by the American Association of Psychologists, in recent session at Princeton, N. J., the jurists of the land appear to be growing more convinced than ever of the criminal efficacy of this mysterious and subtle power. A review of the country for the past month alone has revealed the fact of five criminal cases in which hypnotism was upon solemn trial, in two of the cases the excuse was accepted by the presiding judges as valid evidence of non-responsibility of the priseners; and in one truly supprising instance the actual, self-confessed criminal was discharged and his accused hypnotizer placed under arrest. Altogether, hypnotism has become a singular phenomenon in modern jurisprudence.

Atlanta Journal: Sam Small, like his Atlanta Journal: Sam Small, like his former partner, Sam Jones, "hates a dull time," but it appears that he made a mistake in his recent attempt to make this gs lively by charging that the Superintendent of Public Education in Virginia had been bribed by the American Book Company, and that the Governor and Attorney-General had been guilty of negligence in permitting a corrupt contract.

contract.

Mr. Small published in his paper, the Norfotk Pilot, a very sensational article on this subject which was reproduced in last Saturday's Journal, together with the evidence of the Virginia authorities to disprove Mr. Small's allegations, it appears that there is no ground for the charges brought in the Pilot, and the American Book Company has guaranteed Mr. Small against a dull time for a while, at least, by entering a suit for libel against him.

Charleston News and Courier: As the result of the exhibit made by North Carolina at the World's Fair in Chicago five colonies of most desirable immigrants have moved to that State, and have gone actively to work to aid in the development of the marvellously rich resources of the Tar Heel reservation. They are not, as a rule, rich people, but they are working people, thrifty people, and will make most excellent citizens. South Carolina could get immigrants if it would go about it in a sensible way.

A Plate Glass Combine. CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 9.—Chicago representatives of the two biggest plate glass companies in the United States have received notice that the price had been advanced twenty per cent. the figures going back to those fixed October 27th. but

which were subsequently cut on account of a disagreement at a meeting held by the companies' representatives December 20th, at Cleveland. The reinstatement of the price seems to indicate that the olate glass companies have come to an agreement, and presages the purchase by the Pitisburg Plate Glass Company of all the other plants in the United States and the Jormation of a plate glass monopoly. In fact, some Chicago jobbers were willing to say that they thought the purchase was already made. KOKOMO, IND., Jan. 9.—The Diamond Plate Glass Company, of this city, concedes that the plate glass combine is a go. W. L. Clause, secretary of the Diamond Company, said:

"We have received an intimation that the matter is closed, but have no positive information. It may be a week before the details are arranged. The combine is capitalized at \$20,000,000. The Diamond Company goes in at \$2,000,000. The Diamond Company goes in at \$2,000,000. an advance of \$500,000 over its original capitalization. The Howard Plate Glass Company, the last to yield, was listed at \$400,000, the price of \$100,000 over its original capitalization. The Howard Plate Glass Company, the last to yield, was listed at \$400,000.

### THE DOOMED ARMENIANS.

Twenty-Four are Sentenced to Death in

Turkey. VIENNA, Jan. 9.-Advices received here from Erzinghian, Armenia, say that for-ty-three Armenians were tried for the alleged murder of a Mussulman at Armedan, in the district of Kemanch. Of this number twenty-four were condemned to death in spite of the fact that some of them produced passports showing that they were in Constantinople at the time of the murder. Even other of the accused of the murder. Five other of the accused were sentenced to penal servitude life, and the remainder were sente to imprisonment for terms ranging from ree to six years. BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 9.—In reference

to the statement officially issued by the Turkish Legation at Washington, that the total number of Armenian subjects of Turkey was but 900,000, Mr. M. H. Gulesian, secretary of the United Friends of Armenia, of this city, has compiled sta-tistics relating to Armenia from reports presented to the Berlin Congress in 1856, which he furnishes the press, He states that, according to the reports to the Con-gress, the total number of Armenians in gress, the total number of Armenians in Turkey was three million, distributed

In Turkish Major Armenia, 1,330,000; in Armenia Minor, 670,000; in Asia Minor 600,000; in Constantinople and Balkan Pe ninsula, 400,000. In the district of the Vilayet of Diarbekir, where the massa-cres were perpetrated, there were 180,000, 160,000 Turks and 40,000 Kurds.

The Russian almanac for 1887 estimates that there are 1.807.007 Armenians in Russia. 200,000 in Persia and 137,000 in Austro-Hungary, India, China, America and Africa, a total number of 5,129,907 in the world.

Mr. Gulesian asserts that if the statement of the Turkish Legation is correct, 2,300,000 Armenians have disappeared since 1876. He claims that the legation report is not correct, and this deduction is not tenable. He states, however, that is not tenable. He states, however, it is estimated by good authority since 1876 22,000 Armenians have beer stroyed by Turks and Kurds.

# MANCHESTER MATIERS.

Occurrences of Interest Yesterday Across the James.

MANCHESTER BUSEAU RICHMOND TIMES, No. 1121 HULL STREET, BEATTIE BLOCK.

Quiet prevailed over here yesterday, the weather being such as to seriously interfere both with business and pleasure yesterday operated upon the eye of Mr. Lee Barrett, who was shot in that organ by Addison Bowen on Christmas-Day. The injured eye is affecting the sight of the other eye, and it will be necessary for Mr. Barrett to lose one eye in order

not to become totally blind.

The meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Stockton-Street church, held on Sunday evening last, was one of un-usual interest. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Miss Ida Flournoy; Vice-President, Miss Bessie Bredrup; Secre-

ricaden, and passe incorup; secretary, Miss Lillie Moore; Treasurer, ands Kate Richardson. Interesting addresses were made by W. E. Hurt, the pastor, and Mr. Joseph E. Davidson.

Master Hunter DuVal, son of Mr. Frank DuVal, is quite sick on the River road.

just outside of the city limits, with con estion of the lungs.
Mrs. D. E. Lipscomb has almost completed two fine stores on Hull street, making three handsome stores she has

put up in the last year. from the injuries inflicted by a shot gun on Christmas-Day.
Mrs. J. W. Jones, who resides at 214

Twelfth street, is quite sick. The League prayer meeting met tast unday evening at Asbury chapel for the first time. The meeting consisted of Bible reading, praying and singing, in which

The Chesterfield County Court will meet Stuart Lodge, Independent Order Odd-Fellows, Tuesday night adopted resolu-tions of respect to the late William Fos-

ter, one of its charter members.

The Water Commissioners met in the office of the Superintendent of the Water Works Tuesday night and disposed of routine business.

# Court of Appeals,

Commonwealth against Johnson are Commonwealth against Davis & Co. which the court took under a lyisemen last Tuesday on the motion of the At torney-General for a continuance to awai the decision of the United States Supreme Court of similar questions there pending were continued. A motion to dismis-there cases, which had been pending in the late court, and was undetermined by them, was rerewed by Maury & Maury for defendants in error, and taken unde advisement. Commonwealth against Brown, argue-

Brown against Commonwealth and Tay or against Commonwealth, continued. Cash against Commonwealth and Camp-ell against Commonwealth, submitted or

Dulin against Lillard, sheriff, argued by Colonel J. C. Gibson, for plaintiff in error, and continued till to-day. error, and continued till to-day.

W. C. L. Taliaferro, Esq., of Gloucester, qualified to practice in this court.

Mr. Joseph A. Waddell qualified ascierk of the court at Staunton.

Mr. Lowry, the newly-appointed clerk of this court at Wytheville, was present in color, and will qualify to-day.

To-day, after bulla against Lillard, sheriff, be disposed of, the case of the Commonwealth against Wellford, judge, will be taken. will be taken up, and probably also the motion for contempt of Bristow, trus-tee, against Home Building Campany. The Commonwealth's docket will likely be concluded to-day for the term.

# Law and Equity Curt

In the Law and Eulty Court, before Judge Minor, yesterday, the case of John D. Lumpkin against the Metropolitan In-D. Lumpkin against the Metropolitan Insurance Company was called up yesterday, his suit grew out of a misunderstanding of the company, as to whom to pay the money, the claim having been assigned to another party. The evidence was heard in part, whereupon the court adjourned until to-day.

A suit was brought by the City Bank of Richmond against J. G. Dawning and others. Damages, \$200.

A chancery suit was instituted by Joseph Vonderlehr against Joseph V. Ramos and James V. Ramos, Jr.

Call ng the Board of Aldermen. President Turpin, of the Board of Aldermen, has instructed City Clerk B. T. August to issue notices for a call of a meeting of that body on Friday evening next, at 5 o'clock to consider the repreparation of \$2.500 for vaccination purposes, and also to consider the ordinance concerning the compulsory vaccination, which two measures were adopted by the Common Council on Monday evening last.

It was expected yesterday that Governor O'Ferrail would appoint the members of the court of inuity that is to investigate the troubles in the First Regiment, but he did not do so. However, he will, no doubt, make the appointment in a day or two. It is thought that the court will convene early next week.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. Rights of Youth-How the Miss Arranges the Flowing Tresses.



TIED WITH VELVET ROWS.

After all, sweet sixteen has its draw-backs. "I have to put up my hair to-morrow," poured a demoiselle. "Ma says I'm getting too old to run about with In dian locks. The idea, indian locks," and she flung back the pretty waves defiant-ly, "after I sat up half the night rolling them over rags. I'm sure they wave pret tier than sister Prue's do, and Jack at ways pulls mine when he comes, and calls me curly locks. Of course, Prue looks shocked. So now I have to do my hair up in a stiff braid, and tie it up with a ribbon."

Poor thing. One could not help wondering why mamma made her change. The the shoulders, and they were caught up with the deintlest little velvet bow just back of the crown. The waves to forchead were parted and brushed back, but confined in no way.

A more fanciful way of arranging the colffure of the young demoiselle-ner whose hair falls in natural ringlets-is

to bunch and tie them at the back of the neck with a large bow; to comb back the thick waves from the forehead, and place a smaller bow or rosette upon the crown. A few ringlets should escape at The modest, demure child has a most charming fashion of gathering her locks.

They have only a suspicion of wave in them, and are caught at the back, a little below the crown, with two velvet choux each side of the head. You would never suspect that the maid had so twist ed the tresses before catching them that a portion of them separates ani fais over the shoulder, but so it is. The forehead is too pretty to cover, and the pom-padour is confined with a simple shell

#### WEDDED IN SECRET A YEAR. Romantic Marriage of Miss Dryedale to

Mr. Hawkes in 1893 Just Announced. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.- The following narriage notice was printed in the morn

HAWKES-DRYSDALE.-In Brooklyn.

The story of this wedding, which oc-urred over a year ago, but is only an-nounced now, and the events which fol-owed it, was learned later by a reporter. The bride is seventeen years old and The bride is seventien years old and anasome. Sae is the daughter of Rob-ret S. Drysdale, who lives with his family in an apartment-house at No. 128 west Seventy-sighth street, this city, Mr. Dryscale is connected with the firm

Mr. Dryscale is connected with the firm of O. Jane & Pinkus, linen merchants, at No. 81 Leogard street. Joan Devonshire Hawkes is a cousin of Hugh W. Hawkes, a builder, who is very wealthy and lives at No. 535 west One Hundred and Forty-second street. Young Hawkes ives with his cousin.

When young Hawkes came from England four years ago the Drysdales were iving in apartments rented of Hawkes-cousin, on west one Hundred and E.gn-teenth street, and it was here that he first met the young woman wao is now his wife. The pair were mutually attracted and were frequently together. Aims Drysdale's parents did not seem to care; in fact, they were apparently very Miss Drystale's parents did not seem to care; in fact, they were apparently very triendly towards the young man. The young people, in a romantic mood, however, decided a year ago last autumn to wed without wating for the formal consent of their elders. The arrangements for their marriage were attended to, it is said, by Henry Osborn, a friend of Hawkes, who lives in the Berkshire Block, at one Hundred and Twenty-nith street and Eighth avenue. He went to Brooklyn, the story goes, and engaged a clergyman to perform the ceremony, and himself acted as best man.

The bridgegroom had but little money, and it was naturally decided after the wedding that the bride should remain with ner parents until he was better prepared to present her to the world as

During the last year Hawkes has been successful, and about two weeks ago the couple decided to make their marriage outsik. The bride's parents, however, not the heature of the young people's relations. Robert Drysdaie, a brother of the pride, was sent to visit Hawkes. He earned little upon his first trip and went again last Sunday. Then he told Hawkes hat his parents had wraing a confession from his sister, and to him the bridegroom admitted the marriage.

A stormy interview ensued. Young prysidaie told Hawkes that he was a senniless vagabond, and said his parents would spend every dollar they possessed o annul the marriage. He told film that its wife was under tock and key at her one, and that he should never see her again. During the last year Hawkes has been

Hawkes ordered young Drysdale from the house. Before going, however, he intimated to Hawkes that his wife was sorry that she married him, and that arrangements had been begun for securing a divorce. This worried Hawkes, and last night he brought the newspapers the notice of the marriage for publication. To-day he will institute habens corpus proceedings to get his wife away from the custody of her parents.

During the past year Hawkes and his wife met frequently at Osborn's house, Hawkes said hat night that he didn't believe that his wife had given him up ite said that he had been true to her, that he loyed her dearly, and that he was sure she loved him. The father of the bride declined to talk about the matter last night. Hawkes ordered young Drystale from

# Reirs to Half a Million,

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—After searching for more than six months, lawyers have found the heirs to the estate of the late John McCaffery, who died here last June, leaving about \$50,000 worth of property. After a most careful investigation, these heirs have been found, and their claim to shares in the great fortune established.

to shares in the great fortune established.

A petiton was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday, which tells the story of John McCaffery's career, and makes known those to whom his estate will fall. In his will the testator declared that he had several children, whose names he could not remember. These children, the bill filed yesterday declares, were Sarah, Susan and Margaret McCaffery, born between 1841 g. 4 1846, and that, after placing them in a boarding school in Washington, their father disappeared in 1852, never communicating with them again. The names of the descendants of these three daughters are given, and claim is laid to a share in the big estate. There are many other heirs to the estate, as McCaffery was married three times.

Salcide Under His Love's Window.

Sulcide Under his Love's Window,
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Crossed in a love
affair, out of work and with starvation
staring him in the face, Charles Habfein,
a dancing master, twenty-two years old,
stole beneath his sweetheard's window
at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and sent
a bullet into his brain, ending his life.
This is one version of the tragedy, but
Anton Schurman, cigar manufacturer of
Harlem, before whose house the deed
was done, denies there was any love
between his daughter and the young
dancing master, and says poverty is the
real explanation. The girl has nothing to
say.

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People are always seeking clues, and the one which leads straight to the object sought is the strongest and surest. The world is filled with complaints and weaknesses, which, when neglected, lead to the most dangerous dreesses. Those weaknesses are constantly found among those who think themselves fairly well. Such people are careless, and this is just the reason so many persons breakdown and become mental and physical wrecks, with shattered nerves and broken health. Your curvoistly will be aroused by reading the following letter from Mr. Joseph B. Pierce, of Northfeld, Mass. It is the clue to health.

"I have been subject to the fever and ague, which had become chrone. I had the dumb ague without the shaking. I suffered great pain during the spells. I tried many things for a cure, but without good results.

"I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy on the recommendation of a friend, and am happy to say that I derived the best results from its use of anything I have ever used.



MR. JOSEPH B. PIERCE.

sick headache from Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. My wile's aun-has derived so much good from its use that she thinks she cannot do without

has derived so man good and nerve that she thinks she cannot do without it?

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the surest road to health, because it has back of it Dr. Greene himself, who stands ready at all times to answer for its action, and its genuine worth. It cures weakness, nervousness, headache, maiaria, dyspepsia, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness and nervous debility. It makes people strong and well.

Why waste time in trying uncertain, and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 west Fourteenth street. New York city. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greenes direct professional care, and you can consult him, or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guaraytee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

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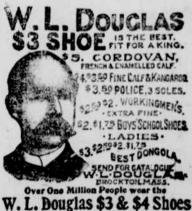
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